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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/669,395	09/24/2003	Yee-Chia Yeo	TSM03-0511	TSM03-0511 3960 EXAMINER	
43859	7590 12/15/2005		EXAM		
SLATER & MATSIL, L.L.P.			GEBREMARIAM, SAMUEL A		
17950 PRESTON ROAD, SUITE 1000 DALLAS, TX 75252)	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
•			2811		

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	Ne
	10/669,395	YEO	N
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel A. Gebremariam	2811	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	dress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. they filed the mailing date of this co (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 Oc	ctober 2005.		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	secution as to the	merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 24-58 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) 24-47 and 58 is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 48-57 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CF	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prioring application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of 	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive n (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:		-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Request for Continued Examination

- 1. A request for continued examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/27/05 has been entered. An action on the RCE follows.
 - a. The amendment filed on 10/27/2005 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 48, 50-52 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inaba in view of Yu et al. US patent No. 6,764,884.

Regarding claim 48, Inaba teaches (fig. 6) a method of forming a semiconductor device, the method comprising: providing a silicon substrate (11); etching portions of the silicon substrate to form at least one semiconductor fin (substrate projection region, 11a); forming a gate dielectric layer (13) over the semiconductor fin; forming a gate electrode (14) layer over the gate dielectric layer; etching portions of the gate electrode layer to form a gate electrode, the gate electrode overlying sidewalls and a top surface

of the semiconductor fin (refer to figs. 6 and 9); and doping the sidewall of the semiconductor fin above the region of material (also refer col. 8, lines 58-67 and col. 9, lines 1-12).

Inaba does not teach forming a region of material adjacent portions of the semiconductor fin not underlying the gate electrode such that a sidewall of the semiconductor fin extends above an upper surface of the region of material.

The use of dielectric layer adjacent portions of the semiconductor fin not underlying the gate to protect the fin region from source/drain implantation is conventional in the art and also taught by Yu in the fabrication of a finfet structure using spacer regions (410) as shown in fig. 4 in the process of making source/drain region (col. 4, lines 40-47).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of spacer masking as taught by Yu in the process of Inaba in order to protect the region below the source/drain region from ion implantation. The combined process of Inaba and Yu would have a sidewall of the semiconductor fin extending above an upper surface of the region of material.

Regarding claim 50, Inaba teaches the entire claimed process of claim 48 above including forming a masking material over the silicon substrate and wherein the step of etching portions of the silicon substrate is performed in alignment with the masking material (col. 8, lines 58-67 and col. 9, lines 1-12).

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Regarding claim 51, Inaba teaches the entire claimed process of claim 48 above including removing the masking material after the semiconductor fin is formed (col. 9, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 52, Inaba teaches the entire claimed process of claim 48 above including the gate dielectric layer and the gate electrode layer are formed over the masking material (col. 8, lines 58-67 and col. 9, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 55, Inaba teaches the entire claimed process of claim 48 above including forming an isolation region (12) adjacent the semiconductor region.

5. Claims 49 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inaba, Yu and in view of Clark.

Regarding claims 49 and 53, Inaba teaches substantially the entire claimed method of claim 48 above except explicitly stating that the material comprises depositing a dielectric layer or depositing an oxide material.

It is conventional and also taught by Clark depositing dielectric layer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to deposit the dielectric layer in the process of Inaba as taught by Clark in order to have better coverage. Since an oxide material is a dielectric material, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to deposit an oxide material in the process of Inaba as taught by Clark in order to get better oxide coverage.

6. Claim 54 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inaba, Yu et al. in view of Yu US patent No. 6,342,410.

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Inaba teaches substantially the entire claimed method of claim 48 above except explicitly stating that the gate dielectric comprises a material with a relative permittivity greater than about 5.

Yu teaches the use of high permittivity gate dielectric material such as aluminum oxide with a dielectric constant of 8 in the process of forming a field effect transistor (col. 4, lines 36-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the permittivity material taught by Yu in the process of Inaba in order to minimize charge carrier tunneling through the gate dielectric.

Allowance

7. Claims 24-47 and 58 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 10/27/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the combination of Inaba and Yu (US. patent No. 6,764,884) does not or suggest the limitations of "forming a region of material adjacent portions of the semiconductor fin not underlying the gate electrode such that a sidewall of the semiconductor fin extends above an upper surface of the region material; and doping the sidewall of the semiconductor fin above the region of material" as recited in claim 48.

As stated above Inaba teaches substantially the entire claimed process of claim 48 except explicitly stating forming a region of material adjacent portions of the semiconductor fin not underlying the gate electrode such that a sidewall of the

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semiconductor fin extends above an upper surface of the region of material. However Inaba teaches the formation of source/drain region above the bottom surface of the gate. Furthermore using of a dielectric mask to protect the fin region from source/drain implantation is conventional in the art and clearly Yu teaches (fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 40-47) the fabrication of a finfet structure using spacer regions (410) as shown in fig. 4 by forming a dielectric material that is later etched to form spacers (410), where the spacers are used to protect underlying regions of the fin 210 during the doping of the source/drain. Therefore the combined process of Inaba and Yu teaches the claimed process step as shown in the rejection above.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel A. Gebremariam whose telephone number is (571) 272-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie Lee can be reached on (571) 272-1732. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SAG December 11, 2005

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800